FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1841. [NO. 1240.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

D. KIRLIN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Kelley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

January 25, 1841. 39tf

$50 REWARD.

DEPREDATIONS upon the enclosures of the grounds attached to the United States' Arsenal at Fayetteville, of the most deliberately wanton kind, having recently been frequently repeated, the protection of the public property under his charge compels the undersigned to offer the above mentioned reward for evidence that will convict the offenders before the legal tribunals of the country.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Comdg. N. C. Arsenal.

March 1, 1841. 3t-3w.

VALUABLE
LAND AND NEGROES
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by William Mobley, deceased, we will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said Mobley, in Sampson county, on the 17th inst., the following valuable Property: The PLANTATION known as the Mobley Land, with improvements; also, Fifteen NEGROES. Terms at sale.

JNO. SELLERS, } Trustees,
WM. ASHFORD, }

March 1, 1841. 39-2w

KIRKE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac, Tales, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Kippis Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Rock Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land, and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be laid off into several lots if desired.

Apply to the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Person Streets, in Fayetteville.

THOMAS GRIMES.

March 1, 1841. 3t*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

AN INQUISITION, taken at the house of John Buchan of said County, on the 20th day of February, 1841, before John C. Smith, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, (for the want of a Coroner,) upon the view of the body of Austin Carter, then and there lying dead in the house aforesaid, by the oaths of John McLauchlin, upon the oath of Daniel McNair, Nelson G. Chance, Warner Chance, Warner Chance, Jr., Thomas Gibson, Stafford Gibson, John A. McLaurin, Matthew W. McNair, Daniel McLauchlin, Hugh McLean, Daniel B. Gibson and Stephen Wall, good and lawful men of the County and State aforesaid, who being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State aforesaid, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Austin Carter came by his death, do say upon their oaths, that the cause of the death of the said Austin Carter, as they believe, was intoxication and being thrown from a horse.

Taken and found by the aforesaid, the 20th of Feb'y, 1841.

C. SMITH, J. P. NEILL McNAIR, Foreman.

John McLean, Stafford Gibson,
Stephen Wall, Daniel B. Brown,
Matthew W. McNair, Nelson G. Chance, Sen.,
Warner Chance, Sen., Warner Chance, Jr.,
Thomas Gibson, John A. McLaurin,

The above named Carter gave an account of some time being his surety for his appearance at Court in Cheraw District, South Carolina, not far from Hanna's. If this statement be true, it may save his bail. He died on the main Stage Road from Cheraw to Fayetteville, twenty miles from Cheraw. Carter said he was raised in the State of Virginia, but has been to the South for the last seven years. He came to this neighborhood about the 10th or 12th day of January last, a-foot, without any money or property, with a large cut on his head, which he said he received below Columbia. If the Editors of Cheraw and Columbia will copy the above, it may be of his surety.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

January 25, 1841. 39-2w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Malcom Shaw.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, 3 bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and some other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—and J. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, and, or answer the Plaintiff according to law, or otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, confessed, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.

NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

Blanks for sale at this Office.

30 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for the Country Trade,
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
225 bags Rio COFFEE,
60 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do. common ditto,
25 barrels N. O. ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

February 24, 1841. 38-4w

LINSEED OIL.

5 BARRELS, on consignment. For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

February 24, 1841. 38-3w

PORTABLE HORSE MILL.

A GENTLEMAN has deposited with us a Patent Horse Mill for sale; it is in a frame and in good order, ready for immediate use. It may be set to work in any Cotton Gin or thrashing machine house, in one hour's work. The Stones are composed of the Burr block, have been in use in this town, and proved to do good work and fast.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, *Feby.* 22, 1841. 38-3w.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.

Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-4s.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets, being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500 000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

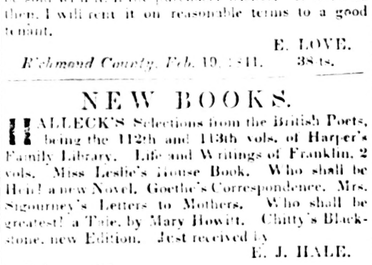
NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend promptly to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who entrust their business with him.

ELIJAH FULLER.

N. B. Printed forms will be furnished if desired free of charge.

Fayetteville, Feb'y. 10, 1841. 36-5w.



JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1840. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Feby 15, 1841. 36-6w

PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in other business, is desirous of selling the PLANTATION on which he now lives, situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 1½ miles from Fayetteville, containing 120 ACRES, one half of which is cleared river land, and in good order for cultivation, the rest well timbered with Oak. The buildings consist of a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, newly painted and in perfect repair, with all necessary out Houses, large Barn, Stable, &c. A very fine Spring and brick Dairy, within 30 steps of the Dwelling.

Also, adjoining the above, are 60 acres of first rate RIVER LAND, only 4 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered with Oak.

Also, near the Dwelling House, 12 acres of SAND HILL LAND, with a good SUMMER DWELLING, Kitchen, Stable, &c.

They will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to

H. B. BEATTY.

February 16, 1841. 36tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Road, Williamson county, Ten., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE,
Near Centre Church, Robeson County.

Jan. 19, 1841. 33-t15Mh.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

MINERAL SPRING
ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months,) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.

January 15, 1841. 33tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE
SPEECH OF MR. WISE,
ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Sir, the patronage of the Federal Government, whatever it be, wherever it be found, is the patronage of the Federal Executive. In point of patronage, the Executive is "the Government." General Jackson proved it to be so, and therefore called himself "the Government." Congress may usurp or acquire powers, but the Executive absorbs them all. In discussing the patronage of the Federal Government, therefore, I am at once discussing the power of *one man*—the patronage of a President. Let that ever be borne in mind.

Have gentlemen ever surveyed the height and the depth, the length and the breadth of the power of the public domain? Since the days of 1798 and 1801, when they were strong enough to overthrow the elder Adams, to elect Jefferson and Madison, and keep them in power through wars foreign and domestic, the doctrines of strict construction and of State rights have been gradually declining, until at this time they have fallen into a by-word, and become the jest of the scoffer. Why? What is this owing to? Every gentleman no doubt has his theory, but my reason is one peculiar to myself, and has never yet been assigned. Sir, I attribute this lamentable declension of State power and influence to the *land ordinance of* 1787. Its effects are demonstrable.

Sir, that ordinance, with a rapidity unexampled in history, has built up roads and bridges, and towns and territories, and cities and States, and is fast building up *an Empire*. It is an institution the like of which is not to be found in the annals of other nations, ancient or modern. It is an institution next only to the Constitution of the United States, in its singular history and tremendous effects. Subordinate to the Constitution only, it is an *imperium in imperio*. No other nation under the sun ever before *sold* its public domain, and there is nothing in the feudal system, nothing in any thing else in all history, like this land ordinance of 1787. Like the Constitution, it was a new and untried experiment, and yet it is most curious to behold how, like the Constitution, it has succeeded beyond any system in comparison with it in working its wonderful effects and in acquiring its tremendous power and patronage—I will not say strength, for strength implies durability—either for good or for evil. It was the work, I am told, of old Nathan Dane. It is now a perfect study, grand and immense and wonderful, which its own authors, at the time they framed it, never could not have fully comprehended in all its scope. That it has done some good, yea, much good, immense good, there can be no doubt, and I do not intend to detract from its design or from its past effects. By its simplicity of detail, its order and precision, its surveys and sections, and regularity of sales and patents, clearing away all clouds and disputes about title, equalizing and facilitating the acquisition of its titles and advantages, it has settled now millions of hardy, industrious, laborious, and independent terre-tenants, under a free Constitution and laws, on the fairest heritage of valleys, and mountains, and lakes, and rivers, and prairies, and forests, and mines, which the sun and the rain ever fructified—on half a continent of more luxuriant land than was ever lorded over by any prince or potentate! This is praise enough for it and its authors, for the past. But I am looking to the future, and I ask whether it is not time that it was changed with the times? Is it likely to continue to pour out blessings upon that country? Has it not been working some evils with its great good, which ought now to be arrested, and which, if not arrested, will more than counterbalance all its greatest good? Look back to its origin. At the time this ordinance was framed, we were two or three millions of people only, scattered over a wide and wild waste of a virgin continent, roamed by savage tribes hostile to the white man. We were in debt a hundred millions for our Revolutionary conquest. We were agricultural. And it entered not into the mind of man to conceive that we were to be any thing else for centuries to come than a poor and burdened people, to struggle hard for ages for the means from year to year of supporting a precarious national existence. The probability and the rational fear then was, that we were to be *too weak*. When lo! We not only left our mother country at a very early age—the age of infancy and childhood—but were found in Empire's temple contending with the mighty nations of the earth! There has been something miraculous, almost divine, in the progress of this People. From that time to this we have been rising like a god-like giant in stature and in strength. Thirteen Colonies are twenty-six States—three millions have become near twenty millions—and who would have imagined that, by 1836, in less than half of a century, we would have paid off all the debts of *two* wars, and have had more than forty millions of *surplus* revenue to distribute, besides making thirteen powerful Republics out of the public lands! And who could, in 1787, have foreseen the mighty accretion of power in the Federal Executive which has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of these wonderful results? If our fathers, the framers of this ordinance, had foreseen these unexpected effects, would they have organized the land system as they did! How did they organize it?—Sir, they placed the whole power of the system in the President. The whole patronage of the public domain is in the Executive. The President appoints and removes at will the surveyors, the registers, the receivers, the land and Indian agents of every description; he treats with the Indians, holds salaries, and annuities, and purchase-money in his hands; he opens roads, builds bridges, court-houses, state-houses, and appoints governors, judges, and other officers in Territories; he locates land districts, opens and appoints the time of land sales; the surveys, and sales, and entries, and patents are in his hands; bidders, and purchasers, and settlers, and squatters, and speculators are in his grasp; the banks and their notes, and specie, and every description of currency with which lands are to be bought, are subject to his will; he holds judicial power in the issue of patents to an immense extent; legislative power in the control of Territories and new States and of their Representatives and Senators in Congress; and the very new *States* are nursed from their chrysalis territorial condition into existence upon federal pap from the Executive spoon. He has, by this ordinance, become the *"great father" of States!* And all this power and patronage is wielded over millions of population, and millions of millions of acres of land such as are lying in the great valley of the Mississippi! Some of these powers, gentlemen may say, belong to Congress. Congress passes the law, it is true, but the President *executes* it, and dispenses its bounties. Sum up this power of the public domain, then—can you do it? No. It is too infinite, too multifarious, too ramified, too extensive, and yet too minute in its influences, to be traced or seen all at once. But it embraces immense *money* power—immense *official* power over officers and agents—immense *individual* power over persons natural and corporate—immense *popular* power over elections—immense *territorial* power over the organization and admission of Territories—immense *log rolling* power over Congress—immense *judicial* power over persons and property under patents—immense *State* power over the new States coming into the Union, and as long as there are large quantities of public lands within them; and over the *Senate*, which is intended to be a check on the Executive. I ask gentlemen to reflect solemnly upon three facts which I will call their attention to.

A member of Congress from a new State once told me, during the last land mania, that, if he would permit himself to take compensation for labor and influence here, besides his eight dollars per diem—a man whom I believe to be honest, and who no more would have touched such extra compensation "with a pair of tongs" than I would—he could make from ten to twenty thousand dollars every session or year he was in Congress. Some lands were selling at $10 and $20 an acre; they were entered at $1 25 per acre—$800 only for 640 acres of land; there would be a dispute about the patent, about who was entitled to enter the land; an appeal would be taken from the Register and Receiver of the Land office to the Commissioner here, and from him to the President. In every such case—and there were hundreds from Alabama and Mississippi, especially under the Cherokee and Chickasaw treaties—there would be from five to ten thousand dollars involved on a stake of eight hundred dollars only, and the claimants would readily give *one half* to any agent who would get them the patents. Members of Congress were sought, of course, as agents, because they *had votes* here and in the Senate. If they were friends of the Administration, they were held by a *golden* chain to their *party allegiance;* if in the opposition, they were silenced and kept still, if not by their own interests, by the interests and stake of their constituents, dependent upon Executive favor. Thus, the Executive wielded an omnipotent land influence over the independence of the legislative department.

Again: Will gentlemen reflect upon the amount of jurisdiction over property and persons both, the President wields in a single year *in the issuing of land patents?* The land receipts in 1836 alone were from twenty-five to thirty millions. This is a *judicial* power. Now sum up the whole amount of property, and the whole number of persons involved in all the cases of all the Federal and State courts of the Union, and the jurisdiction over persons and property will not be found so great, I venture to say, as that of this *patent* jurisdiction of the President. Twenty-five or thirty millions adjudicated by him in a single year!

Again: Not only has there not been *a delegate from a Territory*, since the foundation of the Government, from Gen. Harrison himself down to my friend before me from Florida, (Mr. Downing,) who was not obliged, in duty to his people and in regard to their interests, to keep on the right side of the Executive—who is the fountain of all honor and favor to a Territory; but, no *new State* has come into the Union, no matter who was President—whether it was an Adams or a Jefferson—no matter what party was in power, the democratic or the federal, the whig or the locofoco—which has not at first, and as long as the land offices were numerous, and large quantities of land were in market, invariably sent *two Senators*, not to check the President, but to defeat the theory of the Constitution, making the Senate a check upon the Executive! Look at the whole line of your frontier, from Michigan to Louisiana, until lately—see how they all have voted, and how a majority now vote in the Senate. The Senators and Representatives from a new State are obliged, no matter how honest the men are, to be *land politicians*. They are constrained by the necessity of this system. The fault is in the system.

Shall we add, then, to this system, so enormously over-grown, the *distribution* feature! Sir, if our sires, the sages who framed this ordinance and this Constitution, could now rise from the tomb, what astonishment and mortification would they not feel and express at the inroads which the former has made upon the latter of these two instruments! They were men who saw far beyond their own times, and who, judging, as they had to judge, from the past, established every possible guard against known or apprehended dangers to liberty. They were men, too, who "snuffed tyranny in every tainted breeze," but here was a danger which they—which no set of men in their day—which no human foresight could foresee. But seeing it now, would they not reform it! I can imagine the shade of Nathan Dane walking in this Hall aghast at the mighty changes which have been wrought: it approaches my table, and asks "Where are *you* from!" "From Virginia." "I have heard before of Virginia." "Where are you from!" addressed to members from Ohio—to 19 members, each representing 47,500 federal population in a State which now is only part of what was an unknown wilderness northwest of the Ohio river! "From Ohio." "I have heard before of the river Ohio—most wonderful!" "And you!" "From Indiana." "And you! and you! and you! and you! and you!"—addressing *delegations* from Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa! "Wonderful! Most wonderful! And how have these great and mighty States been nurtured into being?" "Upon the kind and parental patronage which you provided for them in the Federal Government." "What, then, has become of State rights—where are they?" "Gone. Yes, gone forever, unless this patronage be now arrested." And, sir, I imagine I see that shade departing, with a warning finger pointed, and with the words "Yes! and public liberty and the federal republic will be gone too, unless you restore the just balance of powers established between the States and the General Government by your fathers!" Yes, sir, unless you restore that balance, if that shade should again rise another century hence, it may be like the ghost of Cicero amidst the ruins of Rome.

I have read somewhere, or somebody has told me, the story of a scene got up by some German nobleman to satirize the modern Italians. He represents a foot-traveller as entering Rome at night just before the breaking of day. He tries in vain to arouse the slumbering inhabitants over whom drowsiness, and darkness, and stillness, and silence seem to reign like death where once a city stood on seven hills, with all its life by day and lights by night. He throws himself down to rest by the side-way of one of the streets, in the open air. In the mean time, the ghost of Cicero, after a lapse of centuries, enters just as the traveller is again rising to arouse the lazy inhabitants. The traveller takes from his fob a *watch;* the ghost starts back and inquires "what is that?" "A watch, an instrument to measure time." "Wonderful! and who invented that?" "The Germans." The traveller then takes from his pocket an almanac, and the ghost again asks, "What *that* is!" "An annual calendar;" and upon hearing an explanation of the art of printing, it raised up its hands exclaiming, "Wonderful! wonderful! and who invented that!" "The Germans." Failing to awaken and arouse the sluggard populace, the traveller draws out a pistol, and fires it off, to the alarm of the ghost, which again inquires, "And what is that!" "A fire-arm;" and upon being informed of the invention and use of gunpowder in the art of war, it exclaims,

"Wonderful! wonderful! most wonderful! but who invented that?" "The Germans." "Great and mighty people they must be! but what has Rome been doing all this time? Where are her pillars with 'Roma Eterna' upon them? Where are her temples and her household gods? her legions, her Senate, her forum, all her ancient grandeur and glory?" Just at that moment one of the lazaroni of Italy entered, yawning and gaping from sleep, and dirty and ragged and debased, from illeness and poverty. "There now," said the traveller, "is all that is left of Rome." The ghost vanished! So, sir, if this domain patronage continues, our ghosts may rise but a short time hence in the history of nations, to witness nothing but the dilapidation, and decay, and ruin, and lazaroni of a fallen, a gone *empire!* Rome rose to a grandeur which we may not attain; but Rome, in all her glory, with all her provinces and conquests, never parcelled out to her legions lands such as we bestow on our citizens and our States. No Consul of Rome, no Emperor ever wielded a patronage of domain like that wielded by the President of this American Republic; a patronage already over the People, their money, their Legislatures, their laws, their institutions, their States, which is fearfully and fast tending to empire—to empire which, like all empires, must decay and fall. We have now a Government of *imperial* patronage—it *must* be corrupt —its patronage *must* be brought down! • • •

Gentlemen ask, then, *What will I do?* Sir, I will postpone the tariff question as long as I can, and leave the present laws to operate as they will, without additional legislation, until I know there is a *permanent* deficiency in the Treasury. My opinion is, that, when trade and commerce and currency are restored, and confidence revives, there will be importations to the amount of 150 or 200 millions per annum, and that, upon such amount of importations, the revenue from the present scale of duties will be sufficient, and not "*deficient*." The chief of the duties now are above 20 per cent.; and the most of them, after June 30, 1842, will be 20 per cent. ad valorem. That is high and protective enough, when to the ad valorem we add at least 15 per cent. for the home valuation, the Government's own appraisement, the cash duty, and for the rate of exchange—making the duties chiefly, after June, 1842, at least 35 per cent. for protection. When the proper time comes to increase or lay on additional duties, for a proper object or purpose—if ever that time does come—I will vote, of course, to tax *luxuries and unprotected articles*. We will, however, see whether the manufacturing interests will do that. *I will not, though, in any case, vote for an increase of the tar iff on any articles to distribute a deficiency.*

But what will I do to supply the wants of the Government, and to keep it in successful operation? I will, in the first place, and for this time, vote for this bill to issue Treasury notes. To provide for the future, I would recommend gentlemen—

1st. To *husband all resources*. Cease the destructive war which has been waged since 1833 upon *trade*. Encourage and be peaceful with the credit and commerce on which your customs depend.

2d. As long as there is a "*sufficiency*," at all events, in the Treasury, guard and watch your *public lands*. Neither give them away nor let them be stolen from you; mind, I do not mean by the *squatters*. I have a friendly regard for *them*, and would encourage them to improve and enhance the value of our wild lands by any reasonable compensation. I mean the real, high-handed land robbers; the political and pecuniary land *speculators*, who will rob you, like pirates, of land and liberty both, if they are not closely watched.

3d. In the language of the present Secretary of the Treasury, "*push a vigorous reduction*." He is hypocritical, I will admit, and has never observed the recommendation himself. But a hypocrite always uses the language of a saint, and a saint may therefore take up his words and be sincere. I then repeat the words—push a vigorous reduction. It is a mode of supply. The gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Evans,) the other day, said he could not comprehend how this could be considered a mode of supply. Franklin informed me, sir, when a boy, that a penny saved is a penny gained. I was astonished to hear from a Whig, *so soon after* the election, that there can be no reduction. Economy *will* supply the deficiency in the Treasury. I would commence economy—

1st. By reducing Executive patronage. That is one of the first Whig maxims with *me*. Executive patronage is one of the most costly appendages of this Government. It aspires to a splendid administration, and reduces the Government to the condition in which it now is, a state of shabby splendor." As an instance to show how costly this patronage is, no better example could be given than this policy of distribution. Gentlemen contend that the public lands belong to the *States*, and not to the United States. How much cheaper it would be, then, and how much would it save to the States, if, instead of taxing the people of the States, through the tariff, to pay the salaries of surveyors, and registers, and receivers, and agents to watch all these officers, and to pay all the losses by defalcation and otherwise, and to meet all the expenses of acquiring and selling the public lands, you would just give up to the States at once their property, which you say belongs to them, and not to the union. The last I should think, would be quite as large if you would not cut so many slices from it before you deliver them their own. But, to give away the *lands* themselves to the States instead of giving them the revenue from lands after deducting expenses, would be monstrous, monstrous with some gentlemen, because there is no Executive patronage in that system! As for myself, I like neither the one system nor the other. I am content, for the present, with the system now in operation, and pray only that Executive patronage may not be increased by adding distribution to the other evils and curses of a system which is already bad enough. If I am proscribed by my *party* for this doctrine, I shall be proscribed for a Whig doctrine, and shall still be a Whig. But, Executive patronage may be diminished in their respects. *Retrenchment* should be unfeignedly practised in great matters and in small. It was *once* promised, and the promise was broken—shamefully and extravagantly broken. Let *us* not be false to ourselves and to our country, and we will save much by retrenchment. I would cut down appropriations to *internal improvements*. Not another *harbor* should be built until, at all events, there was a surplus in the Treasury to be wasted. I would stop and arrest at once the woful extravagance of that disgraceful *Florida war*; an extravagance woful, indeed, to humanity, when, as I believe on my soul, one-half the money spent has been pocketed in part by plunderers upon the Treasury, and in part spent by them in keeping up the war, in order that they may plunder still more. All the *contracts of Government* require strict scrutiny, retrenchment, and reform. Especially *Indian treaties*, and *Indian contracts*, and *Indian agencies* should be watched and reduced. I would abolish *sinecures* of every description, and there are a thousand and one of them in this Government. I would abolish useless *ports of entry* for the customs, and useless *collectors* who do not receive the amounts of their salaries. I do not know how it is, but the expense of collecting the revenue has increased, in the last ten years, more than 50 per cent. This expense ought to be reduced back again to its old standard of four per cent. *Salaries* ought to be reduced. One thing, which has tended with considerable effect to overshadow the State sovereignties, and to make them comparatively insignificant and uninfluential, has been the extravagant salaries which this Government has paid to its officers in comparison with the salaries of State officers. The States are not able to vie with the extravagance of the Federal Government, and the Federal salaries should therefore be scaled down to the State standards, if we mean to preserve the just balance of State and Federal power, as well as to economize.

Sir, there is economy and a large supply of means in *reform* as well as in retrenchment. I do not mean that hypocritical canting reform, which aspires only to turn out one man and to put in another. But I do mean that effectual reform which will make the coming a *business* and not an *electioneering* Administration. If Government officers are allowed to interfere in elections, yea, required to save their salaries by their party services, the Treasury must suffer for it; for electioneering requires funds, and officers will not take their own money when they can reach Uncle Sam's. The dearest purchase ever made by any People is the purchase of themselves with their own taxes which they have paid into the public Treasury. I would put down at every hazard the tyranny of *proscription*, the most extravagant of all tyrannies, which is always sure to turn out of office some honest and many knowing officers, and to put many dishonest and ignorant ones in their places. I could give many instances of many losses under the present and last Administrations from this cause alone. *Appoint the virtue and intelligence of the country to office without regard to party services*, and you will find thousands of dollars gained as well as thousands saved by that simple operation of finance. *Stop the spoils system*, and *punish corruption* in every shape by *prompt removals from office for any abuses or defalcation*. Put aside *incompetency* in every case, and favor no fool because he happens to be your personal or political friend. These are some of the maxims to replenish your exhausted Treasury and to supply its apprehended deficiencies. If they are faithfully observed for twelve months to come, my word for it, there will be no deficiencies to be supplied. Above all, give to the country *a safe, sound, and uniform currency*, and restore *confidence* between man and man and Government and citizen, and your coffers will soon be full, and Heaven's and the People's blessings will rest upon your Administration.

As to the best mode of giving to the country a safe, sound, and uniform currency, my opinions are well known to those who know any thing about my opinions at all. With Mr. Madison, I believe that a *national bank* is absolutely necessary, and must, try whatever other experiments you please, be resorted to in the end. I believe such an institution not only constitutional and expedient, but, *as a Southern man and a State rights man*, I support it as the best friend of the South, which is more injured by a bad currency than any other section of the country, and as the only means of creating *a hand of the law* for the legislative department, to keep the legislative power of the *custody and the control of the public money* out of the hands of the Executive. The Executive has usurped that power by snatching the public money from the vaults of a national bank. I would create a national bank for the purpose of restoring to Congress its constitutional fiscal power, if for no other purpose. That is one of the best modes of reducing Executive patronage. But my views on this question were delivered at length at the extra session of 1837. Now, I will only say that I will vote for such an insitution if it be brought forward at the right time, if it be properly organized, and be located at the proper place—and that proper place with me will be as far as I can get it from the contaminating and dangerous influences of stock-jobbing and brokers.

In conclusion: I have discharged my duty by declaring my sentiments on all these subjects in advance. I have addressed myself to the House, to the country, and to the President elect. I have declared my opinions as independently as I entertain them. I am apprehensive that they will not be acceptable to some gentlemen of either party, and that is a proof to me that they are nearly, if not exactly, right. I trust that they will be acceptable to Gen. Harrison. If I am correctly informed of the man, independence and frankness are qualities which he admires; and, if I am correctly informed of his political sentiments, he will agree with many of the opinions which I have advanced. A gentleman near me shakes his head; but, sir, I do not recognise the right of that or any other gentleman to speak to me for Gen. Harrison. I have never believed him to be that weak old man that his enemies have represented him to be. I believe him to possess a sound mind in a sound body; to be honest, patriotic, and able to project his own policy, and to speak for himself. I believe that he will imitate Washington in calling good and wise men of various and different views to his councils; that he will consider the opinions of all, and then judge and act for himself. At all events, I have spoken to him, here in my place, of public interests, as I had a right to speak, and as it was my duty to speak, independently and without reserve. He can take no exception to this course; and if he does, he owes me more than I owe to him—having exerted the best of my humble powers to elevate him to the Presidency. He can easily cancel that small debt by faithfully redeeming the promises which have brought him into power. The sentiments and opinions which I now advance are the same as those which I advanced before his election, and whilst advocating his pretensions to the Presidency, as all my friends and constituents and thousands of strangers in various parts of the country know. That he will agree with all these views and opinions I do not expect. I will compromise much with Gen. Harrison; and yield much to his better judgment and information. I expect to support his administration most cordially; and I will do so as far as I can in conscience, without a sacrifice of consistency and of vital principle, and with a due regard to the duty I owe my country. I am the same Republican Whig now as before the election—let me not, therefore, be mis-understood or misrepresented.

MR. HOYT, THE COLLECTOR.

The public is likely soon to know officially what truth there may be in the many rumors afloat relative to the accounts of the Collector. We are informed that a call will be made on the Secretary of the Treasury for information,—and it will be furnished, unless the press of business so near the close of the session prevents it. We give the rumors here as they stand. The alleged difficulties between Mr. Hoyt and the Secretary of the Treasury are supposed to be principally of three kinds, viz:—

1st. It is supposed Mr. Hoyt declines paying over to the Treasury the monies which he has received from various houses in the way of compromises for suits which he was about to commence, the particulars of which we have before given. The ground of this refusal is said to be, that he is not certain as to the legality of the proceeding, and he may be compelled to repay the money. Although he had the opinion of the Attorney General some year and a half since, that the compromises were legal, yet Mr. Hoyt exercises justly a prudent distrust of the opinion of that functionary. The sum amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars received from eight English houses alone. How much the French merchants may have paid has not leaked out.

2d. It is rumored that the ground for the non-payment of certain monies is, that suits have been brought against Mr. Hoyt by merchants for over charges in duties on goods, and until these suits are settled, Mr. Hoyt contends that he has a right to retain the money. These sums are said to amount to about fifty thousand dollars.

3d. The act of Congress of 1802, directs the Collector to keep an account of the *fees* and *emoluments* of the office, and after deducting the amount of his salary from the *emoluments*, to pay over the balance to the Treasury. Mr. Hoyt, it is said, has kept separate accounts of the *fees* and of the *emoluments* and paid over the latter, deducting the amount of his salary, and pocketed the whole of the *fees*. The Secretary claims that the fees should be paid over, but Mr. Hoyt declines. The amount in this case is reported at forty thousand dollars.

The whole amount, therefore, in dispute between the Collector and Mr. Woodbury, not far from two hundred thousand dollars.

New York Express.

The last mail from the West brings us the news of the death of the Hon. Richard H. Menefee, in whom Kentucky has lost one of her proudest and fondest hopes. His service for two years in Congress, (from 1837 to 1839) commencing, we believe, before he had reached his thirtieth year, in which he acquired a high character, afforded the promise of yet greater future usefulness, when time should have matured his abilities and ripened his experience.—*Nat. Int.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective Governments would develop similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray.

However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding People, I too well understand the infirmities of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the People to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the People—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government but to that of Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognise, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those who have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by Divine right: believing that, so far as power is concerned, the beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed.—The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted, and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to entrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being, in the language of our system, unalienable.

The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler; whilst the proud democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or of banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with or without an alleged cause, that it was the act not of a single tyrant, or hired aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under forms prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow-man. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant. This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that *most* of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the People. And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent or patriotism, have been, at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the Government, of power not granted by the People, but by the accumulation, in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has always been observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another than upon their own reserved rights.

When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative democracy, or republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when executed by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the Government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have heretofore given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to its correction.

As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And surely nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to the public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the Legislative body by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary: and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power: the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas, in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient; and it used only with the forbearance and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the People, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained that the President, placed at the capital, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the People than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents—and two of them were members of the Convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the People, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other. I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and, consequently, of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the People, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority; and that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void. That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the Members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking, in the general, of the liberal feelings of the People, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, State, and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power; to be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present form of Government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander-in-chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which, in modern Europe, is termed *Monarchy*, in contradistinction to *Despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a Monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions, by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman Knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism, to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections, further than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive, which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of Despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of Constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case here, [illegible] regard to the principle, but the forms [illegible] the Constitution. The principle certainly the only body constituted by the Constitution legislative body) the power to make laws forms even direct that the enactment shall be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to bills, have the right to propose amendments; has the Executive, by the power given him them to the House of Representatives, objections. It is in his power, also, to propose ments in the existing revenue laws, suggest observations upon their defective or imperfect tion. But the delicate duty of devising revenue should be left where the Constitution placed it—with the immediate representatives People. For similar reasons, the modes the public treasure should be prescribed, and the farther removed it may be from the of the Executive, the more wholesome the ment, and the more in accordance with the principle.

Connected with this subject is the [illegible] currency: The idea of making it exclusively wever well intended, appears to me to be with more fatal consequences than any one having no relation to the personal rights zen, that has ever been devised. If any could produce the effect of arresting, mutation of condition by which those most indigent fellow-citizens, by their enterprise, are raised to the possession that is the one. If there is one measure culated than another to produce that so much deprecated by all true republicans the rich are daily adding to their hoards, sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a promethe character of the country for generosibleness of feeling may be destroyed by crease and necessary toleration of using

Amongst the other duties of a different which the President is called upon to supervision of the government of the United States. Those of them destined to become members of our great ly, are compensated by their rapid progressive tancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary privation of their political rights. In trict, only, where American citizens are who, under a settled system of policy, of many important political privileges, inspiring hope as to the future. Their lation, under circumstances of such that of the devoted exterior guards of their sufferings secure tranquility and safety. Are there any of their countrymen who ject them to greater sacrifices, to any others than those essentially necessary of the object for which they were thus placed by their fellow-citizens? Are their rights to be guaranteed by the application of the principles upon which all our constitutions We are told by the greatest of British Statesmen, that, at the commencement of the Revolution, the most stupid man spoke of "their American subjects." Indeed, citizens of any of our States who [illegible] *of their subjects* in the District of Such dreams can never be realized by any mine.

The people of the District of Columbia subjects of the people of the States, but can citizens. Being in the latter condition Constitution was formed, no words used strument could have been intended to of that character. If there is any truth principles of unalienable rights, sacredly sisted upon in our Declaration of Independence could neither make, nor the United States surrender of their liberties, and become in other words the slaves, of their former zens. If this be true, and it will scarcely by any one who has a correct idea of as an American citizen, the grant to Congress exclusive jurisdiction in the District of be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate ple of the United States, as meaning more than to allow to Congress the controlling cessary to afford a free and safe exercise tions assigned to the General Government. In all other respects the Congress should be adapted to their peculiar tion and wants, and be conformable with erate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping spective Departments of the Government all the other authorities of our country, appropriate orbits. This is a matter of some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct Mischievous, however, in their tendencies of this kind may be, those which tween the respective communities, which purposes compose one nation, are much more no such nation can long exist without culture of those feelings of confidence and which are the effective bonds of union between the United States. Strong as is the terest, it has been often found ineffectual. Warped by their passions, have been known to sacrifices for their country in direct opposition suggestions of policy. The alternative, destroy or keep down a bad passion by encouraging a good one; and this seems to be stone upon which our American politicians have reared the fabric of our Government which was to bind it, and perpetuate, existence, was the affectionate attachment of its members. To insure the continuance feeling, produced at first by a community of sufferings, and of interests, the advantages each were made accessible to all. No part in any good, possessed by any member of the extensive confederacy, except in domestic government was withheld from the citizen of any other. By a process attended with no difficulty, no expense but that of removal, the citizen might become the citizen of any other and exclusively of the whole. The lines, too, separating the rights to be exercised by the citizens of one State those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. Citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and which they may claim as citizens of the United States in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and therefore is positively precluded from acquiring *with the reserved powers of any State but which he is, for the time being, a citizen.* The indeed offer to the citizens of other States the advantages of residence in any State they may have fastened their residence, and become citizens of the State, it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that [illegible] wishes, too much resemble the *recommendations* of Athens to her allies—supported by an almost powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the [illegible] the leading States of Greece to control the concerns of the others, that the destruction of the celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of its members, is mainly to be attributed. And [illegible] to the absence of that spirit that the [illegible] confederacy has for so many years been a [illegible] Never has there been seen in the institutions of separate members of any confederacy more [illegible] of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked as to be observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their union. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which they produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, those sister People respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and practice.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers which the Constitution clothes them. The [illegible] of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of discord, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles forming a common co-partnership. There a common power is to be exercised under the direction of joint councils of the allied members, but that power has been reserved by the individual members, tangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it [illegible]

ort in the principles of our Constitution. It ld be our constant and earnest endeavor mutual- cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among various parts of our Confederacy. Experience abundantly taught us that the agitation by citi- of one part of the Union of a subject not con- to the General Government, but exclusively un- the guardianship of the local authorities, is pro- ive of no other consequences than bitterness, nation, discord, and injury to the very cause h is intended to be advanced. Of all the great ests which appertain to our country, that of u- cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the important, since it is the only true and sure anty of all others.

consequence of the embarrassed state of busi- and the currency, some of the States may meet difficulty in their financial concerns. Howev- eply we may regret any thing imprudent or ex- ive in the engagements into which States have ed for purposes of their own, it does not be- us to disparage the State Governments, nor to urge them from making proper efforts for their relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encour- them, to the extent of our constitutional authori- to apply their best means, and cheerfully to all necessary sacrifices and submit to all neces- burdens to fulfil their engagements and main- their credit; for the character and credit of the al States form part of the character and credit he whole country. The resources of the coun- are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our le proverbial; and we may well hope that wise lation and prudent administration, by the re- tive Governments, each acting within its own re, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may etimes be, between the constituted authorities or citizens of our country, in relation to the lines ch separate their respective jurisdictions, the re- can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to ty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for ch our countrymen were once distinguished, con- to be cherished. If this continues to be the g passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Uto- dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and complicated intrigues of the demagogue render- harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign for every injury which our institutions may re- e. On the contrary, no cure that can be used in construction of our Governments, no division of ers, no distribution of checks in its several de- ments, will prove effectual to keep us a free Peo- if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it without constant nurture. To the neglect of duty, the best historians agree in attributing the of all the Republics with whose existence and their writings have made us acquainted. The causes will ever produce the same effects; and ng as the love of power is a dominant passion he human bosom, and as long as the understand- of men can be warped and their affections nged by operations upon their passions and pre- ces, so long will the liberty of a people depend their own constant attention to its preservation. danger to all well-established free governments s from the unwillingness of the People to be in its existence, or from the influence of de- ing men, diverting their attention from the quar- whence it approaches, to a source from which it never come. This is the old trick of those who ld usurp the government of their country. In name of Democracy they speak, warning the ple against the influence of wealth and the dan- of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is of such examples. Cæsar became the master of Roman people and the Senate, under the pre- e of supporting the democratic claims of the er against the aristocracy of the latter. Crom- in the character of protector of the liberties of People, became the dictator of England; and ar possessed himself of unlimited power, with title of his country's Liberator. There is, on contrary, no single instance on record of an ex- ive and well-established republic being changed an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such rnments in their decline is to monarchy; and antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit action—a spirit which assumes the character, n times of great excitement imposes itself upon People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the Christs whose coming was foretold by the our, seeks to, and were it possible would in- upon the true and most faithful disciples of his. It is in periods like this that it behooves the ple to be most watchful of those to whom they sted power. And although there is at times h difficulty in distinguishing the false from the spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation detect the counterfeit as well by the character of perations, as the results that are produced. The spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, and uncompromising in principle, thot secured, ild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means ployed; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to at of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, totally reckless as to the character of the allies h it brings to the aid of its cause. When the ne spirit of liberty animates the body of a peo- to a thorough examination of their affairs, it to the excision of every excrescence which have fastened itself upon any of the Depart- ts of the Government, and restores the system pristine health and beauty. But the reign of decent spirit of party amongst a free people ten fails to result in a dangerous accession to Executive power, introduced and established dst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively matters connected with our domestic concerns. may be proper, however, that I should give some ations to my fellow-citizens of my proposed rse of conduct in the management of our foreign ions. I assure them therefore, that it is my in- tion to use every means in my power to preserve friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists h every foreign nation; and that, although, of rse, not well informed as to the state of any pen- negotiations with any of them, I see in the pa- ial characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the tual interest of our own and of the Governments h which our relations are most intimate, a pleas- guaranty that the harmony so important to the rests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, l not be interrupted by the advancement of any m, or pretension upon their part to which our or would not permit us to yield. Long the de- der of my country's rights in the field, I trust that fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire preserve peace with foreign Powers any indica- that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the or of the nation tarnished, by any admission on part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their ner glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, same liberality and justice, which marked the rse prescribed to me by two of my illustrious decessors, when acting under their directions in discharge of the duties of Superintendent and missioner, shall be strictly observed. I can ceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more ely to propitiate an impartial and common Crea- , than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice the part of a powerful nation in its transactions h a weaker and uncivilized people, whom cir- mstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say mething to you on the subject of the parties at s time existing in our country. To me it appears fectly clear, that the interest of that country re- ires that the violence of the spirit by which those ties are at this time governed, must be greatly tigated, if not entirely extinguished, or conse- ences will ensue which are appalling to be thought.

Parties in a Republic are necessary to secure degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public tionaries within the bounds of law and duty; at point their usefulness ends. Beyond that they come destructive of public virtue, the parents of a nt antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually, inevitable conqueror. We have examples of publics, where the love of country and of liberty, one time, were the dominant passions of the whole ss of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of name and forms of free Government, not a ves- e of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any e of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a tinguished English writer that "in the Roman nate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, t the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate ntinued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, d gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

Our Banks, we understand, have again suspended the payment of their liabilities in specie.

We deeply regret the necessity which has brought about the decision, but under the circumstances believe it to have been the wiser and better course. The North Carolina Banks, it is known, have a large amount of their funds on deposit in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, which it is impossible at present to control, and the alternative presents itself, whether it is better to go on, with their means thus limited, and rigidly exact their dues from their debtors, or to suspend at once payments in coin.—We profess not to be familiar with the principles of Banking, but common sense points out that cash payments cannot be maintained without cutting off all the facilities to which the business and industry of the State has been accustomed, and making demands for payment upon the debtor part of the community, which must oppress and ruin them.

Our Banks are known to be in sound condition. They have very recently been submitted to the ordeal of a legislative committee, which has pronounced satisfactorily upon them, and we think they have acted wisely in holding on to their means for a day of early and general resumption, and not suffering them to be frittered away for a mere punctilio. They will now find themselves in a condition to embrace the earliest favorable day for resuming, and if sustained by the public, which we believe they will be, capable of extending much relief to the wants and business of our communities.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A respected old acquaintance of ours says that when he was a young man—full of the ardor and chivalry of youth—this adventure befel him: While travelling in a strange part of the country, he came upon a cabin, from behind which he heard the angry voice of a man, mingling with the screams of a woman, and at regular intervals a hickory singing through the air, as if well laid on. He rode round to get sight of the cause of all this clamor, when he saw a burly looking fellow thrashing his wife like fury, with a stick too formidable to be within the meaning of the statute. On perceiving our friend, the belligerents stopped operations—the "shower of timber" ceased to fall, and there was a great calm of a moment's duration. The young man, whose wrath had suddenly waxed hot against the cruel husband, cried out "you brute! you rascal! throw down that whip, and don't touch that woman again, or I'll wear it out over your own ugly carcase! You savage you!"

Who should respond to this valiant defiance, but the injured lady herself! Turning her blowsed hair out of her face, and giving her fist a portentous shake, she squalled out "*He's as good as you are*, you gawky, good-for-nothing *creeter*, you!"

Greensborough Patriot.

As it should be.—The "Petersburg Intelligencer" states, that at the Public Dinner given to Gen. Harrison at that place, there were present members of both political parties, and it was delightful to witness the harmony that prevailed among those who, but a short time since, were so bitterly opposed. We wish all could have witnessed the flow of feeling on the part of the old General, when he addressed his political opponents—have heard him assure them that he was the President of no party—have heard him compliment them for their independence, and express his pleasure at meeting them around the festive board.

When Gen. H. had concluded his remarks, James S. French, Esq. a warm political opponent of Gen. H. was called upon for a sentiment. In response to the call, Mr. F. gave the following, which he prefaced with a few appropriate remarks, adhering to the principles which he had heretofore advocated, but willing to accord "honor to whom honor is due."

"*Freedom of opinion, and its free expression by Freemen*—Honor to the man who likes no freeman less for having exercised it."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841.

☞ We anticipate the usual hour of publication, for the purpose of furnishing the Inaugural Address to those who may not have read it.

THE INAUGURATION.—The National Intelligencer furnishes the particulars, at great length, of the imposing ceremony of installing the man of the people's choice in the first office in the world. We have not room for the details.

It is estimated that from 30 to 60,000 people were assembled at the Capitol, or 100,000 including the lookers-on from the houses, side-waiks, &c., as the procession passed.

Gen. Harrison rode on horseback from Mr. Seaton's, where he had been a guest, to the Capitol, surrounded by his personal friends, and near the head of the procession. We learn that our Gov. Morehead was a conspicuous figure near his person.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney, and the President read his Address from a manuscript copy, with a voice, (as we learn from the Intelligencer and from gentlemen who were present,) full, clear, and which never flagged to the end.

The new Chief Magistrate then retired to the President's House, where he received the thousands who called to pay their respects. At night, several crowded Balls were given, to each of which the President paid a short visit.

The day and night past off most happily, without the slightest accident.

Several presents were made to the President during the day; among others, a splendid Coach, built in Baltimore, and presented by the Whigs of that city; and a walking cane, made of part of the coach of Gen. Washington.

Mr. Van Buren was not present on the occasion. Col. Johnson was.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—We have risen from the perusal of this paper with an immense increase to the respect we have entertained for the talents and patriotism of its author. So far as our recollection serves, we never have read a document more captivating for its sentiments, and its style. It is all that the best friend of his country could desire. It is all that we of the South could demand. It is able, eloquent, and altogether patriotic. Let the President but carry out his principles, and he will be a benefactor of a happy and great people. We have only room and time to ask the reader to see for himself.

CONGRESS.—The Session was brought to a close at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, having accomplished less business, we imagine, than any regular Session ever before held. Only 39 Acts were passed, of which 10 were the usual Annual Appropriation Acts, and 16 were Acts for the relief of private Individuals. Not one in 20 of the bills were passed into laws. We shall publish the list complete in our next. The whole amount of Appropriations, (exclusive of $4,812,620 for the Post Office Department,) is $17 943 573.

One of the last acts of the Senate, in Executive Session, was to confirm the President's nomination of Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States. This was done whilst the bill to abolish the Circuit,—which had passed the Senate by a large majority, was pending in the House. It was done at midnight on Tuesday, after all the Whigs but one had retired, and so odious was Judge Daniel, (who has long been known as the veriest party hack) that 4 of his own party voted against him. The vote was 22 to 5. Judge John Y. Mason of the Superior Courts of Virginia, was then nominated and confirmed to fill the place which Daniel had held, of Judge of the U. S. District Court of Virginia.

The bill to abolish the Virginia and North Carolina Circuit was finally lost in the House. It required a vote of two-thirds to suspend the rules so as to take it up, and the vote was 93 to 72, not two-thirds.

The U. S. States and England.—Mr. Buchanan stated in the Senate, that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon the main points of a Convention *for the final adjustment of the Boundary question;* and that, in the opinion of the Executive, there is every reason to look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation upon this question. He contradicted a rumor of an angry correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Morgan as Collector of New York, in place of Jesse Hoyt, resigned or removed, it is uncertain which. (See another column for an explanation of Hoyt's retirement.) It is not supposed that Gen. Harrison will permit Morgan to hold an office conferred under such circumstances.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia made another furious attack on Mr. Webster, in the absence of the latter, who was ably and eloquently defended by Messrs. Clay, Preston, and Rives.

The late Vice President, Col. Johnson, vacated his seat on the 2d, after having delivered an appropriate valedictory. Mr. Mangum immediately moved a vote of thanks for the impartiality and dignity with which he had presided over the Senate, which, after a few remarks from Mr. M. and Mr. Clay, expressive of the strongest confidence in, and kindest feelings towards Col. Johnson, was unanimously adopted. The Senators then, headed by Mr. Clay, took their formal leave of Col. Johnson. Mr. King was re-elected President pro tem.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate assembled on the 4th of March. Mr. King was chosen President pro tem. The new Members were all present except Mr. Archer, and were sworn in. Mr. Archer took his seat on the 5th.

Mr. Tyler, Vice President of the U. S., having taken the oath of office, assumed the Chair as President of the Senate, and delivered a most appropriate and eloquent Address.

At 12 o'clock the Senate attended the Inauguration of the President, after which they re-assembled, and voted thanks to Mr. King.

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution, That Blair and Rives be dismissed as Printers of the Senate for the 27th Congress. [No effort was made in the House of Representatives to elect Printers.] This resolution was taken up on the 5th, by a strict party vote, 29 Whigs to 22 Opposition, every Member being in his seat, except one from Tennessee, a Senator not having been elected in place of Mr. Anderson, whose term has expired. Debate arose on the resolution, which was interrupted by the receipt of an Executive Message from the President.

The Senate then went into secret session, and on Friday and Saturday confirmed all the nominations of Members of the Cabinet.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—We learn from Mr. Deberry, who returned on Monday morning, that it was well understood that an Extra Session of Congress will take place, probably in May next. The Governor of this State has authority to order a special election, as soon as he shall have been officially advised of the necessity. (See Revised Statutes, page 390). Is it not incumbent on the Whigs of the several counties of this District to take immediate measures for holding their usual Convention to nominate a Candidate?

THE CELEBRATION.—We have never known a more joyous, heart-cheering occasion than the celebration of the 4th of March afforded to the friends of Gen. Harrison in this town and county. They had the proud satisfaction of feeling, that their country is at last released from the thralldom which had so long bowed down its spirit and crushed its prosperity:—that "perish credit, perish commerce," was no longer to be the motto or the rule of action of those in authority:—that no war would now be waged against the business of any class:—that no governmental effort would be made to alienate the affections of one class of the people from another, and to make those who are friends and brothers, believe that they ought to be enemies, because one has been more or less prosperous than another:—they can reasonably hope for such a wise and prudent and patriotic course of policy, as will restore that state of prosperity, and that National and Constitutional Administration of the Government, with which the country was formerly blessed. And they especially hope to see the abominable "spoils" principle at once and forever repudiated. To those who had these hopes and expectations (and what Whig has not?) the day of Gen. Harrison's Inauguration was one of unalloyed happiness. The very heavens seemed to favor the rejoicings of the people. The 3d was a gloomy day indeed, a fair sample of the evil days of Van Burenism. But the 4th was glorious in every respect,—bright, mild, and Spring-like, as the hopes and energies of the people, and we may trust an index to the character of the Administration of which it was the commencement.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and display of the National Flag from the Town Hall. At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns was fired from Liberty Point. At night, a very numerous procession, consisting of the Tippecanoe Club, and Whigs generally of the Town and County, was formed, and marched, to the inspiring strains of martial music, through every principal street of the Town, bearing several beautiful Transparencies, on which were inscribed the names of HARRISON & TYLER, of the Members of the CABINET, of Gov'r M'REHEAD, of Messrs. MANGUM & GRAHAM, our Senators, and of Mr. DEBERRY, our faithful Representative in Congress. The procession called at the houses of many Whigs, at several of which the whole concourse were entertained with refreshments. A number of houses were handsomely illuminated, (without any preconcert,) and numerous bonfires added to the brilliancy of the scene.

The whole passed off with the utmost good humor. There was nothing offensive to our opponents, who consequently, (with a solitary exception,) neither interfered with our natural rejoicings, nor were silly enough to exhibit any unmanly repinings at defeat.

The arrangements did great credit to Major ORRELL, the Marshal, under whose direction, chiefly, the celebration was gotten up and carried out.

The Carolinian says, it "is told" that "boys and negroes formed the more bulky portion of the crowd" in the Whig procession on the night of the 4th. The *boys* of this Inaugural occasion, who will be the *men* of the next, will doubtless duly appreciate the compliment conveyed by the association. For our part, we have no objection to all the boys being Whigs. As to the negroes, there may have been some such gazing upon the show; but if the Editor or his informant had gone into the crowd, instead of skulking in its outskirts, he would have found plenty of white men, of all classes and conditions—professional men, mechanics, merchants, farmers, and laborers—who for respectability would have compared most favorably with any crowd of Van Burenites that ever hooted around the vacant dwelling of a Whig.

THE MAILS.—Mr. Niles, in his wisdom, has issued another order for his successor to rescind. He has directed that no mails shall be made up at Raleigh, Fayetteville, or Cheraw, (and perhaps other places,) on Sundays. If any one question was ever decided beyond appeal by Congress, and to the satisfaction of nearly every body, it was that the arguments in Col. Johnson's celebrated Sunday Mail Report were conclusive against the measure which Mr. Niles has ordered on his own responsibility.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—At the late Term of our County Court, the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools in this County, viz:

Henry Elliott, Esq.	Dr. John McKay,
Col. Alex'r Murchison,	Daniel McLeod.
Wm. T. Smith,	Warren Winslow, Esq.
Silas Douglass,	S. B. Council, Esq.
Wm. McMillan, Esq.	Colin McRae, Esq.

We are requested to state, that a Meeting of the Board will be held at the Court House on Monday next the 15th inst.

At the same Term of the Court the following County Officers were elected, viz:

Gurdon Deming, Esq.
Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. } Com. of Finance.
John McNeill, Esq.

Col. David Gillis, County Trustee.

Neill Johnson, Entry Taker.

Frederick Moore, Standard Keeper.

We learn that the Taxes for the current year were fixed at 100 cents on the poll, and 45 cents on the $100 valuation of real estate, being a reduction of 10 cents on the poll, and 6 cents on real estate.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When Mr. Van Buren came into office, his friends appropriated $20,000 for Furniture for the President's House, in addition to the sum derived from the sale of the old Furniture which Gen. Jackson left. Now mark the difference! The Committee of Ways and Means, with a majority of Van Buren men, would not recommend one cent to furnish the House for Gen. Harrison! and when a Whig moved to appropriate $6,000 for that purpose, the motion was only carried by 4 votes—66 to 62,—nearly all the Van Buren men voting against it! It is the invariable custom, sanctioned by law, to sell off the old furniture at the end of every Administration. $6,000, in addition to what the old finery left by Mr. Van Buren will bring, cannot be considered a large sum, when it is recollected what an immensely large house it is, and that the honor of the country is concerned in having it decently furnished. At all events, no Van Buren man can have a right to complain, if Gen. Harrison furnishes it for less than a third of what Mr. Van Buren expended.

VIRGINIA.—The Hon. Wm. S. Archer, a staunch Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress for six years *from* the 4th inst.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer President arrived at New York on Wednesday last, in 21 days from Liverpool. The British troops had been again victorious in India. No progress had been made in the negotiation with China, and sickness to an alarming extent prevailed among the British troops.

Money was scarce in England, and American stocks depressed.

The London papers were discussing the case of McLeod with considerable violence; and the subject had been brought forward in both Houses of Parliament, where the Ministers treated it very calmly, and no apprehension was felt of war.

The Cotton market was heavy, prices being barely supported. The sales on the 8th 3,000 bales; on the 9th only 1,000 bales. Uplands 6¼ to 7¼d.

U. S. Bank Stock still goes down, down. Sales as low as $10. And the notes of the Bank were selling in Philadelphia at 14 to 15 per cent. discount. Bicknell's Reporter says,—

"We have heard of many individual cases of great and extraordinary suffering—of females, who but the other day were in a condition of competence, reduced to comparative beggary, and the heads of families compelled to sacrifice their property in order to find their children in bread."

Could any but a demon rejoice over a disaster by which such results are produced? And yet it is said that there are those who rejoice at the destruction of the U. S. Bank.

DISASTERS.—The Steamer Lamplighter was lost at sea on the 13th ult. about 20 miles from Apilachicola, Florida, and 35 persons, passengers and crew, perished in her. Only two persons were saved.

The Steamer Breakwater took fire near Bridgeport, Ala. on the 21st ult. and was scuttled and sunk, to prevent her destruction by fire. Passengers, crew, and part of cargo saved.

The Steamer Wilmington, on her passage from Yazoo city to New Orleans, was snagged and sunk on the 5th ult. She is a total loss, together with 2 or 300 bales of cotton.

The Schr. Elvea Ann, was upset at sea near Pensacola, and five passengers and the crew, except the captain and mate, lost. Three passengers were saved, viz: Mr. Hargis, lately of this town, Dillon a son of Judge Dillon Jordan, and a Mr. Youge of Alabama.

The steamer Creole was burnt at the mouth of Red River on the 22d ult. 12 or 14 persons were burnt or drowned, and the cargo of 965 bales of cotton, a large amount of money, and all the baggage of 70 passengers, totally lost.

The steamer Shylock was snagged in the Tombigby on the 20th inst. and totally lost. Cargo saved.

ENCOURAGING.—The bad debts due to the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, are officially reported by a committee of the Legislature to amount to the enormous sum of $6,640,761 59! This bank belongs to the State, was created by the Jackson party, and has been governed by officers elected by the Legislature because of their devotion to that party. The loss will of course be suffered by the State. We think it more than probable, that those who owe this immense amount of bad debt are the loudest in denouncing the bank for not paying its own debts on demand, of the ability to do which *they* have deprived it. Just so it is with Blair of the Globe. He compromised a debt to the U. States Bank of $20 000 by paying $250, and ever since he has been unremittingly engaged in proving the Bank to be a swindling shop.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

4th of March.—"The Whig portion of the citizens, after night, formed a procession, and, preceded by a drum and fife, marched about the Streets, bearing several transparencies, and hurraing around every burning tar barrel they came to. It was glorious sport for the boys and *negroes*, the latter of which, we are told, formed the more bulky portion of the crowd."—*North Carolinian.*

How natural it is for one to think *his own* crowd of associates the largest.

A WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SUICIDE.—A Jury of Inquest was held on the 7th inst. over the body of an unknown man, found hanging near the Bluff Church, East side of Cape Fear river, in this county. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death by suspending himself with his pocket handkerchief from the limb of a tree. Some few articles were found about his person, viz: a silver ever-pointed pencil, a Tailor's thimble, a $3 due bill of H. Humphreys, Greensborough, N. C., a hair brush marked on the back "L B S, N. or L," one small key. From the description, the same man stopped at the house of John Smith, Esq. some time last week, and whilst there showed evident signs of derangement, and stated, as well as they can recollect, that his name was Lawrence B. Swords. *Cumberland county, N. C. March 8.*

☞ Other papers are requested to copy.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JUDGES.—Philemon Dickerson, to be Judge of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson, resigned.

Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Philip P. Barbour, deceased.

John Y. Mason of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, in the place of Peter V. Daniel.

Another Outrage by a British Cruiser.—The editor of the Salem Observer has been favored with a perusal of a letter, written at sea, on board of brig Cherokee, Capt. Webb, of that port, dated Dec. 27, 1840, which states, that a few days before they reached the Cape, the brig was overhauled by her Britannic Majesty's brig of war Curlew, and after a full examination of the Cherokee's papers, her hatches were torn open, under pretence of searching for slaves!

New York Express.

☞ Three weeks ago, a Mr. Horton and a negro boy in a canoe, were precipitated over the dam at Wynn's Mill, on New Hope, Chatham, and both drowned. Horton's body has been found; the negro's has not.—*Raleigh Register.*

Committee of One.—It is proposed in a Boston paper, that every man should constitute himself into a self examining Committee to inquire into his own conduct. It is believed, that the business each Committee would have to transact, would keep it constantly and usefully employed.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Hillsborough Street, opposite Joshua Carmon's, Esq. For terms, apply to A. KIMBALL.

If not disposed of previous to Saturday the 13th inst., it will be sold at Public Auction on said day, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock.

March 9, 1841. 40-1w

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss VIRGINIA J. KYLE, daughter of the late Hazlett Kyle.

In Tarborough, by the Rev. J. Singeltary, Mr. FRANKLIN HARGRAVE, of Lexington, in this State, to Miss MARY W. PARKER, daughter of Mr. Theo. Parker.

In Mocksville, by the Rev. Moses Brock, Mr. JNO. TAYLOR to Miss HENRIETTA GAITHER.

In Richmond county, on Sunday evening, the 28th ultimo, at the residence of Mr. Abner Jenkins, by Alfred Baldwin, Esq., Mr. MALCOM GILLIS to Miss ANN WRIGHT. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS to Miss MARY McDONALD. All of Richmond.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on Sunday evening, the 28th ultimo, Mr. KENNITH McKENZIE, an aged and respectable citizen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 10.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50		Lime,	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45		Lead, bar,	8 a 8½	
Bacon,	7 a 8		Mackerel,	none.	
Beeswax,	25 a 26		Molasses,	27 a 30	
Butter,	12½ a 15		Oats,	25 a 30	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed	85 a 90	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½		Nails, cut,	6½ a 7	
Cotton,	8 a 10¼		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 26		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25		Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12	
Corn,	40 a 50		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½		Sack,	$1 90 a $2½	
Feathers,	33 a 37½		Tallow,	10 a 11	
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10		Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 6	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	80 a 90	
Iron,	3 a 5½		Whiskey,	30 a 35	
Lard,	8 a 9		Wool,	15 a 20	

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9½ cts. pr yd.

Cotton at Charleston 9¼ to 12. Corn 43 to 53. Oats 30 to 33. Flour 5.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 23.—Schr. Antilles from Charleston. 25.—Schr. Sapello from Nassau. 27.—Brigs Francis Louisa from Martinique, Lubec from Guadaloupe, Br. Brig Argyle from Charleston; Schrs. Majestic from Boston, Rosario from Honduras. March 1.—Brigs Ada Eliza from Porto Rico, Lela from N. York; Schr. Enterprize from St. Thomas. 2.—Brig Albert from Porto Rico.

DEPARTURES.

February 25.—Schr. Thomas Ewing for Baltimore. 26.—Brig John for Porto Rico; Schr. Stranger for Portsmouth, Va. 27.—Brig Harriet Brainerd for West Coast of Africa; Schrs. Ostrich for Washington City, J. T. Bertine for Philadelphia.—28.—Schr. Repeater for New York. March 1.—Schrs. Lexington for Newport, R. I., Richard for Charleston. 2.—Schrs. John A. Lancaster for Martinique. Exact for Norfolk.

SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

Real and Personal Estate:

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.

Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnson and Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dwelling House and Lot on the Court House Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.

A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

Two vacant Lots on South side of Bow Street.

A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.

A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.

A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, North of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.

Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.

Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lamon's.

Undivided half of 206 acres of Land, joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.

Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.

Tenement on the West side of the road, near Dr. Gilliam's Summer Residence.

Residuary interest of W. Winslow in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.

Undivided fourth of Lot on the River, below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.

Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing, formerly Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Eleven Negro Slaves.

Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.

Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees,
J. W. WRIGHT, }

Fayetteville, March 8, 1841. 40ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1841. 40ts

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Shepperd.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and eleven acres of Land, lying on the West side of Big Mountain Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Pankey and others, as the property of Jeremiah Shepperd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered. That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1841.

[40] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

POETRY.

NATURAL MONITORS.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

I ask'd the lark in the summer morn,
Why he left so lightly his nest in the corn;
Why he sang so sweetly his matin song
Which the clouds and the breezes bore along,
When he knew, that perhaps, before 't was night,
The hunter's shaft might stay his flight!
By the messenger wind was this answer given,
"I fear not, I fear not, I fly towards heaven!"

I ask'd the flowers in the soft spring time,
Wherefore they smiled in their youthful prime,
When the stormy days so soon should come,
That would blight forever their beauty and bloom!
And the sweet flower answered, "Each day renews
On our leaves the sunshine that dries the dews:
Why should we not smile! Till now we have thriven;
And the sunshine and dew are both from heaven!"

I ask'd the clouds, in their pomp of light,
As they sat in the crimson west at night,
Wherefore they gather'd around the sun,
And brighten'd, although his race was run;
When, perhaps, the breeze of night might strew
Their fragile folds into mist and dew!
The clouds replied, "Though we should be driven
Away from the west, we should still be in heaven!"

And I saw a lovely child, who knelt
Beside the cot where his father dwelt,
At the sun-set hour; and his hands were raised
Towards the sky on which he gazed;
And on his rosy lips a prayer
Seemed hovering, like the summer air;
"Fearest thou," said I, "the shades of even!"
He smiled, and said, "See how bright is heaven!"

POLICE DOINGS IN BOSTON.

FROM THE BOSTON POST.

Family Difficulty Amicably Adjusted.—Our readers may remember a Municipal Court Report in the Post, some ten days past, in which Henry Brobston appeared as defendant for an assault on his wife. The jury were equally divided, and did not expect to be able to agree upon a verdict.—They all, however, agreed in expressing a hope that as the couple were young and respectable in appearance, and as the welfare of three "pledges of mutual affection" were concerned in the issue, it was desirable that the parties should be friends as well as man and wife. Judge Thacher, too, gave them much sound and healing advice, and then ourself put it to them most potentially, pathetically, and poetically, to reunite in the duties and delights of the holy estate of wedlock. At the time all this good counsel was given, the children were in the keeping of Mrs. Brobston's parents, and to obtain the custody of them Mr. Brobston had taken out a habeas corpus to have them produced before his honor Judge Wilde, on Saturday, the 19th.

His honor postponed the consideration of the subject, involving all the principles of the recent D'Hautville case, till yesterday, and advised them to be reconciled to each other. Both were mighty independent and stuffy at the time; yet each endeavored to out-do the other in caresses of the children—now kissing them, and anon patting them. It was—"Come to pappy, dear," and "Mudder's little darling," for some hours, in the Judge's room, while the bonds were being drawn up by Messrs. Hallett and Thornton, the antagonist counsel. These formidable arrangements being completed, the parties separated, as they supposed, for life or longer. The fates, however, fortunately ordered it otherwise, though they stuck it out till Christmas, when both felt decidedly uncomfortable at not meeting at the annual dinner so dear to all who bear the Christian name. Old associations had their perfect work over the affections of both, and Henry Brobston made a not unwelcome call upon his Harriet, at Chelsea, about tea time. * * *

On Saturday morning, (the day after Christmas,) as we were hobbling up Water street, we heard the title of "Counseller" pronounced in a tone of great sweetness, and, on turning round, we unexpectedly discovered the smiling countenance of our fair friend, Mrs. Brobston, fondly leaning on her husband's arm, and

"Eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again."

"You see how it is, 'squire," said Mr. B.; "and human nature will be human nature," added Mrs. B.; and "Heaven be praised!" we piously ejaculated, "for things have turned out as they ought, and I shall go over for THAT cup of tea."

"You shall have it," gaily responded Mrs. B.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Parker, the county attorney, received the following brief note:

"I desire that the complaint against Henry Brobston in the Municipal Court may be entirely withdrawn by the prosecuting officer, there being no cause for its further continuance, and the matter having been entirely reconciled between the parties.

"HARRIET A. BROBSTON.

"Dec. 29, 1840."

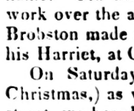
Upon the receipt of this paper of peace, Mr. Parker entered a *nol. pros.* as the lawyers say, and endorsed on the indictment, that the jury having been equally DIVIDED in the former trial, and the parties being now equally UNITED, the prosecution was discontinued, as prayed for by the forgiving wife.

The *habeas corpus* about the custody of the children in the Supreme Court was disposed of by Judge Wilde, with equal promptness and pleasure, and now all is peace and happiness for themselves and little family.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, manyhigh coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1Y

Bain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 15, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 37tf
February 12, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phi-ology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott of said firm. Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cents, and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) grats—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mabley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpaliee by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion will be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

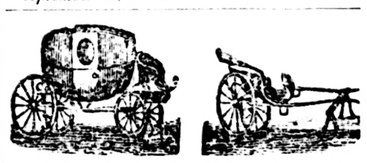
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8 per	Session.
Second Class,	12 "	"
First Class,	16 "	"
French Language,	10 "	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 "	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 "	"
Music on Guitar,	25 "	"
Fancy work,	3 "	"
Use of Piano for practising,	2 "	"

September 16, 1840. 98tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32:f

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats. Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 26. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases pecul ar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Fetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, butters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm-seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mat rially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States,

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, removes chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those paroxysms or attacks which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Pine street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I therefore commended to all who may be laboring under the above complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a synopsis of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It has long established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Agt.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8:

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. Town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with the theme. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and are unobstructed by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Remedy*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Costiveness, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are extremely mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

ORIGINAL

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

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SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and they resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been found the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility so frequently present themselves in children.

A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.